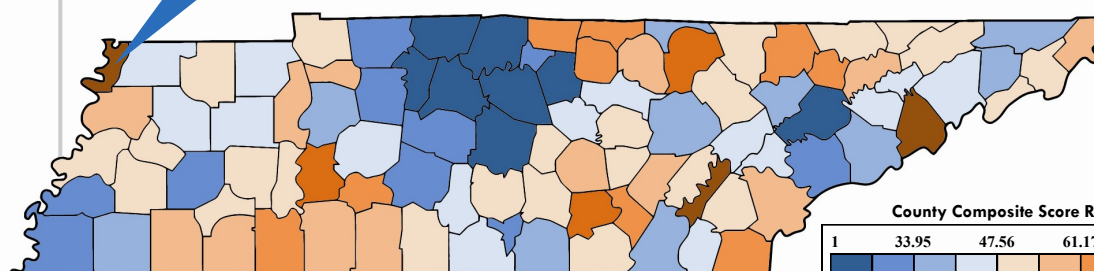
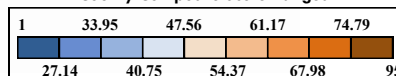


# The Status of Women in Tennessee Counties

## SNAPSHOT: LAKE COUNTY



County Composite Score Ranges



Ranges defined as 0.5 standard deviations from the mean score of 47.56.

### INSIDE

Overview	Pg 1
Earnings & Employment	Pg 2
Education & Living	Pg 3
About the Council and this Report	Pg 4

Population (2010): **7,954**Pop. Density: **49/square mile**Seat of Government: **Tiptonville**Largest City: **Tiptonville**

COUNTY	RANK	INDICATOR SCORES & RANKINGS	DATA	RANK
McNairy	77	Employment and Earnings Composite	82.20	94 ▼
Grainger	78	Median Annual Earnings for Full Time Employed Females*	\$24,409	88 ▲
Houston	79	Wage Gap (Female Earnings as a Percentage of Male Earnings)	73.57%	61 ▼
Johnson	80	Female Labor Force Participation Rate (Ages 20-64)	58.2%	84 ▼
Clay	81	Female Unemployment Rate (Ages 20-64)	11.8%	83 ▲
Polk	82	Percent of Management Occupations Held by Women	8.8%	95 ▼
Hardin	83	Economic Autonomy Composite	86.75	95 ▼
Lewis	84	Women-owned Businesses Percent of Total	13.2%	92 ▲
Jackson	85	Percent of Females with 4-Year Degree or More (Age 25+)	8.3%	89 ▲
Sequatchie	86	Percent of Females with High School Diploma or Equivalent (Age 25+)	70.1%	92 ▼
Union	87	Female High School Dropout Rate	0.52%	65 ▼
Campbell	88	Percent of Women Uninsured (65 and under)	17.4%	76 ▼
Macon	89	Percent of Females Below Poverty Level	34.3%	95 ▼
Perry	90	Percent of Female-Headed Households with Children in Poverty*	61.8%	90 ▲
Fentress	91	Rate of Pregnancy for Girls Age 15-19 per 1000*	234	95 ▼
Grundy	92	<b>County Overview:</b> Women in Lake County have made small gains in income and academic achievement since 2000. As of 2010, however, these women face more challenges than women in any other county in Tennessee. Lake holds the lowest ranks in the state in three different indicators (women in management, women in poverty and teen pregnancy), is ranked in the bottom ten in five indicators (median income, women owned businesses, degree and diploma attainment, and single mothers in poverty), and has no scores outside of the bottom third of all counties. As a result, Lake County is ranked 95th overall, and represents one of the most challenging economic environments for women in the state.		
Cocke	93			
Meigs	94			
Lake	95			

Down  
from  
90th

Note: all figures are based on estimates formed from sample data and are subject to sample error and rounding.

\* The American Community Survey (ACS) is an annual demographic survey of the U.S. It provides the detailed demographic, economic and housing data that was once supplied by the Decennial Census Long Form. The ACS has a smaller sample so combines several years' data to produce multi-year estimates. Due to the small sample size there is an increased margin of error in many less populated counties for this indicator.

\*\* The 2005 County by County figures were based on a sample of girls age 10-19, whereas the 2012 report reflects the population of girls age 15-19.

† ACS sampling sizes are insufficient to publish certain figures for this category. An estimate was developed from the performance of surrounding counties for the purposes of creating a composite score.

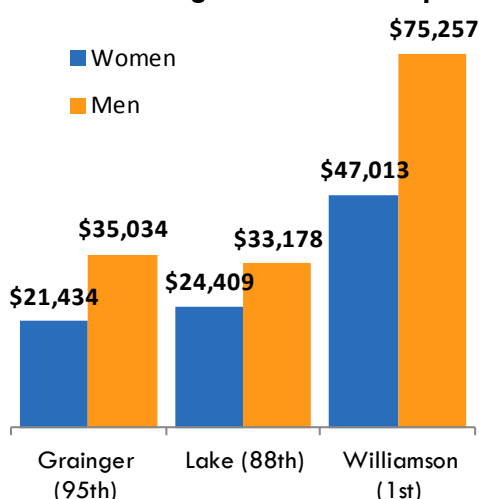
‡ Estimates are too unreliable or not available to be included in composite calculations. Any figure shown is an estimate for the reader's benefit only.

# The Status of Women in: Lake County

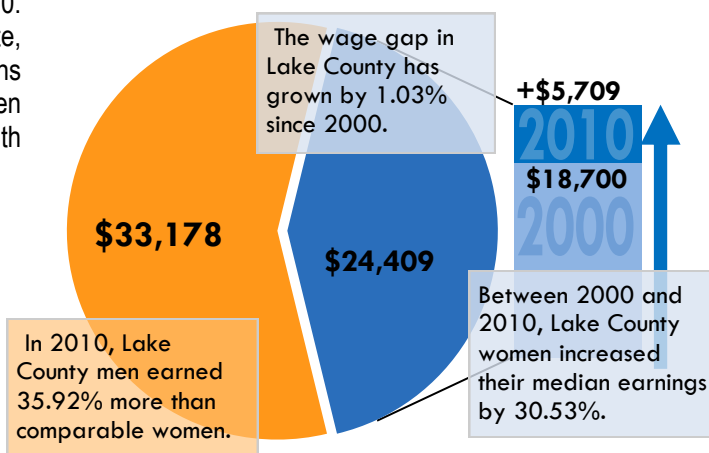
## ▼ Earnings

**L**ake County women have added 30.53 percent, or \$5,709, to their median income since 2000. Though this amount still ranks only 88th in the state, the increase was roughly on par with male wage gains in the county, and both outpaced inflation between 2000 and 2010. By comparison, men earned the 77th ranked income in the state.

### Median Earnings: Counties Compared



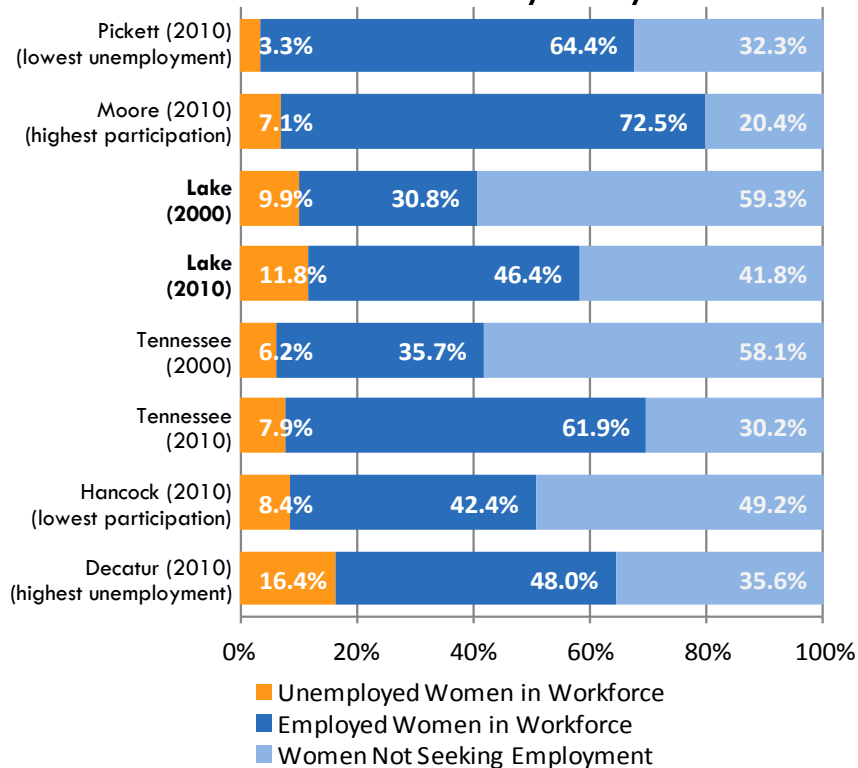
### Median Earnings and the Wage Gap, 2000-2010



**F**ollowing moderate growth in both male and female wages, women in Lake County chipped 1.03 percent off of the local wage disparity, which has grown relatively larger than the gap found in most counties. This has resulted in a drop from 29th to 61st for Lake County in this indicator, and local women continue to earn only 73.57 percent of what local men bring in; this corresponds to an estimated annual shortfall in female earnings of \$8,769.

## ▼ Employment

### Workforce Access for Women By County and Year

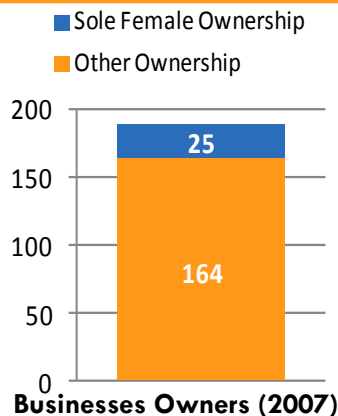


**W**omen in Lake County participate in the workforce at a low rate of 58.2 percent, and growth in this category has been much slower in Lake than in most counties. As a result, the county dropped from 65th in 2000 to 84th in recent data. Women are significantly more likely to participate in the workforce than men, however. Only 28.4 percent of Lake County men were estimated to be employed or looking for work in 2010. Of women with children under six years old, 46.9 percent are estimated to be in the labor pool.

Women in Lake were also more likely to be unemployed in 2010 than they were in 2000, but the increase was relatively mild; from 9.9 percent to 11.8 percent, and Lake's ranking in this indicator improved ten places, to 83rd.

Roughly one in five men are estimated to be unemployed, while only 3.5 percent of women with children are searching.

# The Status of Women in: Lake County



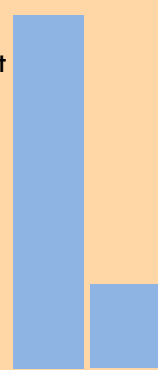
**Women** in Lake County have experienced a huge decrease in the percentage of managerial positions that they hold; from 37.9 percent to just 8.8 percent in 2010. Falling in rankings from 3rd to 95th, this was the largest percentage decrease in any indicator in the state.

While figures for business ownership were not available in 2000, women were estimated to own roughly 13.2 percent of local businesses in 2010, the fourth smallest rate in Tennessee.

## Women At Work

### Business Management

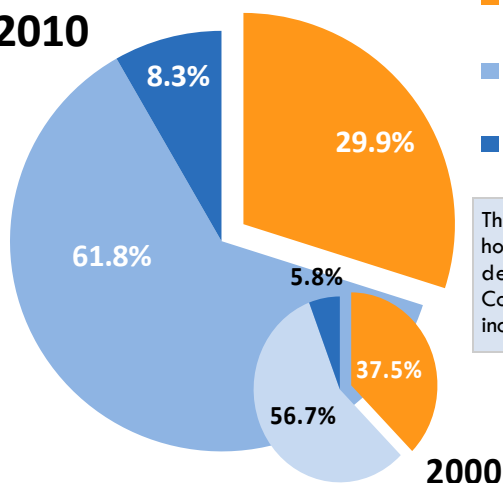
The proportion of managerial positions in Lake County that are held by women decreased dramatically, from 37.9% to 8.8%, between 2000 and 2010. This represents one of the largest decreases during that time and is the lowest rate in the state.



## Education

Educational Attainment Above Age 25

2010



- No Degree Completed
- Diploma or GED Only
- 4-Year Degree or more

The number of women holding diplomas and degrees in Lake County have both increased since 2000.

**Degree** attainment among Lake County women increased between 2000 and 2010, and 8.3 percent of local women age 25 and older now hold a bachelor degree or higher. Lake improved from 94th to 89th in this indicator.

The number of women with diplomas also increased, though at a slower rate, from 62.5 percent to 70.1 percent. This growth fell behind statewide trends, resulting in a drop from 84th in the state to 92nd.

Dropout rates in Lake have also underperformed relative to other counties and fell from 62nd to 65th, with a rate of 0.52 percent, but compared somewhat favorably to the state rate of 0.61 percent.

## Living

**Since** 2000, women in Lake County have endured diminishing health care access and increases in poverty rates.

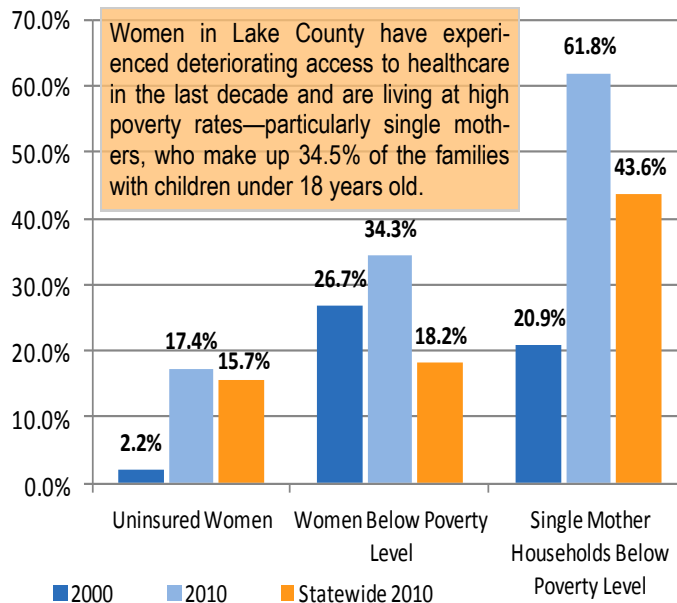
Of women in the county age 65 and under, over one in six were uninsured in 2010—nearly eight times the rate in 2000. As a result, local women were 1.7 percent less likely to be insured than the average woman in Tennessee, and Lake fell from 4th to 76th in this indicator.

Overall poverty among women has grown at a slower rate, increasing 7.6 percent between 2000 and 2010. Lake also outpaced the state rate in 2010 by 16.1 percent. As a result, the county dropped two spots in relative rankings, to 95th.

Single mothers were even much more severely affected by statewide trends and were three times as likely to live in poverty in 2010 as in 2000—at which time Lake was already the third-worst ranked in this indicator.

Ranking last in the state, teenage girls in Lake County struggle with an estimated rate of pregnancy of 234 in 1000, or nearly one in four.

## Health and Poverty Indicators for Women: Lake County, 2000-2010



Women in Lake County have experienced deteriorating access to healthcare in the last decade and are living at high poverty rates—particularly single mothers, who make up 34.5% of the families with children under 18 years old.

# About the Council and this Report

The **Status of Women in Tennessee Counties** report offers an economic profile of women in each county of Tennessee and examines how women's rights and equality vary among the counties. The report presents data and overall rankings in two categories of women's economic status: employment and earnings and economic autonomy. Indicators of women's status in each category make up the composite rankings of the counties.

The employment and earnings section presents data on women's annual earnings, the earnings gender gap, female labor force participation rate, the female unemployment rate, and the percent of management occupations held by women.

The economic autonomy section includes information on the percentage of businesses owned by women, educational attainment levels, percentage of women with any kind of health insurance, percentage of women living in poverty and percentage of single female-headed households living in poverty, the female high school dropout rate and the teen pregnancy rate.

The **Tennessee Economic Council on Women** was created in 1998 by the Tennessee General Assembly to assess Tennessee women's economic status. The Council develops and advocates solutions to address women's needs in order to help women achieve economic autonomy. In setting its priorities, the Council selects issues that are timely and likely to result in positive changes for women.

Research & Authorship by:

William Arth, Senior Research Manager &  
Julia Reynolds-Thompson, Fmr Research Analyst

Visit the Economic Council on Women at [www.tennesseewomen.org](http://www.tennesseewomen.org)

SOURCES	
Employment and Earnings	
Median Annual Earnings for Full Time Employed Females	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Selected Economic Characteristics' *
Wage Gap (Female Earnings as Percent of Male Earnings)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Selected Economic Characteristics'
Female Labor Force Participation Rate	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Employment Status'
Female Unemployment Rate	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Employment Status'
Percent of Management Occupations Held by Women	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Occupation by Sex and Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months for Full-Time, Year-Round Civilian Employed Population, 16 year and older'
Economic Autonomy	
Women-Owned Businesses Percent of Total	U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 Survey of Business Owners 'Statistics for All U.S. Firms by Industry, Gender, Ethnicity, and Race...' † ‡
Percent of Females with 4-Yr Degree or More (Age 25+)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Educational Attainment'
Percent of Females with High School Diploma (Age 25+)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Educational Attainment'
Female High School Dropout Rate	Tennessee Department of Education, 2011-2012 School Year
Percent of Women Uninsured (65 or under)	U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates
Percent of Women Below Poverty Level	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months'
Percent of Female-headed Households with Children in Poverty	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months of Families' *
Rate of Pregnancy for Girls 15-19 (per 1000)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Fertility' *

Note: all figures are based on estimates formed from sample data and are subject to sample error and rounding.

\* The American Community Survey (ACS) is an annual demographic survey of the U.S. It provides the detailed demographic, economic and housing data that was once supplied by the Decennial Census Long Form. The ACS has a smaller sample so combines several years' data to produce multi-year estimates. Due to the small sample size there is an increased margin of error in many less populated counties for this indicator.

\*\* The 2005 County by County figures were based on a sample of girls age 10-19, whereas the 2012 report reflects the population of girls age 15-19.

† ACS sampling sizes are insufficient to publish certain figures for this category. An estimate was developed from the performance of surrounding counties for the purposes of creating a composite score.

‡ Estimates are too unreliable or not available to be included in composite calculations. Any figure shown is an estimate for the reader's benefit only.